TEIJ 26.10.79

TEIJIN KK 25.10.79-JP-137771 (26.05.81) A61k-31/59 C07c-172
1-Alpha, 25-di:hydroxy-24-oxo:cholecalciferol derivs - exhibit vitamin/D 3 pharmacological activities, prepd. from 24-oxo-cholesta-5,7-diene cpds.

1a,25-Dihydroxy-24-oxocholecalciferols of formula (I)
are new:

(1)

(R', R² and R³ = H or hydroxy protecting gp. (pref. 1-12C aliphatic or aromatic acyl, trialkylsilyl, 2tetrahyGropyranyl, or 2-tetrahydrofuranyl)). B(1-D2, 3-G). 2

USE/ADVANTAGE

(1) exhibit vitamin D₃-like pharmacological activities. On reduction of the 24-oxo, (1) are converted into 1a, 24, 25-trihydroxyvitamin D₃ as active vitamin D₃.

PREPARATION

(I) are prept, by irradiating 1a,25-dihydroxy-24-oxo-cholesta-5,7-dienes (II) with ultraviolet rays to yield 1a,25-dihydroxy-24-oxoprevitamins D₃, isomerising the latter with thermal energy, if required followed by removal of the hydroxy protecting gp.

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The UV rays pref. have wavelength 200-360 nm, esp. 260-310 nm. The reaction is conducted in an inert solvent-including hydrocarbons and halohydrocarbons (e.g. hexane, heptane, PhH, PhMe, xylene, PhCl), ethers (e.g. Et₂O, THF, dioxane), and alcohols (e.g. MeOH, EtOH, PrOH) at a temp. of -20°C to 120°C, pref. -10°C to 50°C. The susbsequent thermal isomerisation is carried out at 20-120°C, pref. 40-100°C in the inert solvent.

EXAMPLE

A soln, of 70 mg 10,3\(\text{3}\),25-trihydroxy-24-oxocholesta-5,7-diene dissolved in a mixt, of 50 mg deoxygenuted EtOH and 500 ml Et₂O was irradiated with a 200W lamp surrounded by a Vycor filter at 10-20°C with stirring for 6 hrs. The cold soln, was evapd, in va 10 at 30°C, and the residue was dissolved in 250 ml deoxygenated PhH and refluxed under heating for 2.5 hr. After the reaction completion, the mixt, was evapd, in vacuo, and the resulting residue was chromatographed on a thin layer of silica gel preliminarily treated with 2% AgNO₃-MeCN (solvent:CHCl₃-\text{1eOH}) and of silica gel (PhH-Me₂CO) to give 10.8 mg 10,23-dihydroxy-24-oxovitam D₃, mp. 91-93.5°C.(6ppW52)

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(1) ($\vec{x} = tosyl$)

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50772 D/28 B03

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*J5 6061-352 24.10.79.14-124485 (26.05.81) C07c-101/77 C07d-205/08 3-Hydroxy-beta-lactam cpds. can be prepd. economically and are used in DOPA prepn. used in antiparkinson treatmen:

3-Hydroxy-B-lactam cpds. of formula (1) are new:

$$XO \longrightarrow \bigcap_{R^1} OR^2$$

 $\{R^1 \text{ and } R^2 \neq H, \text{ lower alkyl, benzyl or acyl, or } R^1 \text{ and } R^2 \text{ taken together may form alkylene;} \\ R^3 = \text{alkyl, } \frac{\text{aryl}}{\text{aryl}} \text{ or heteroaromatic gp.;}$

X: H, benzyl or tosyl).

USE/ADVANTAGE

(I) can be converted into DOPA (useful as antiparkinson-

B(6-A2, 7-D1). 2

ism agent) on reaction with NaN₁, cleavage of the β -lactam ring, and acid treatment. (I) can be prepd, from cheap raw material.

PREPARATION

$$R^{1}O \longrightarrow CH = N - R^{1} + PhCH_{2}OCH_{2}COY$$
(II) (III)

$$\frac{\text{step (A)}}{\Rightarrow}(I) (X = \text{benzyl}) \xrightarrow{\text{step (B)}} (I) (X = II)$$

(Y is not defined but probably halogen).

Step (A) is carried out in a solvent, e.g. PhH. PhMe, THF, CH₂Cl₂, in presence of a tert, amine, e.g. Et₃N, Pr₃N, Bu₃N, pyriding, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylpyrrolidine DBU, at -78°C to 100°C.

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Step (B) comprises hydrogenolysis with Pd catalyst e.g. Pd black, Pd-C) in a solvent (e.g. MeOH, EtOH, CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, PhH, PhMe, THF, MeCN, DMF) at room temp, to 150°C, pre', 50-100°C.

Step (C) comprises to sylation with p-T oCl in presence of a tert-amine in an aprotic solvent (e.g. CH₂Cl₂, CHCl₃, PhH, PhMe, THF, MeCN, Me₂CO, DMF, DMSO) at -30°C to 100°C.

EXAMPLE

T. a soln. of 5.00 g 3,4-dimethoxybenzylideneaniline and 2.50 g Et, N in 50 ml PhH was dropwise added slowly a soln. of 4.60 g benzyloxyacetyl chloride in 50 ml PhH under ice cooling. The reaction mixt, was gradually warmed up to room temp., stirred for 15 hrs., washed with water, dried on MgSO4, and evapd, in vacuo to give 8.18 g light yellow oil. This was chromatographed on silica gel and eluted with n-hexane-EtOAc (4:1) to give 4.16 g cis-isomer of 1-phenyl-3-benzyloxy-4-(3.4dim ethoxyphenyl)azetidin-2-one as white crystals, m. pt. 130-133°C, and 2.38 g trans-isomer as a colourless oil, n24.0°: 1.6018.(10ppW52).

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BO3 CO2 E13 50774 D/28

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*J5 6061-354

23.10.79-JP-136740 (26.05.81) C07d-211/90 C07d-213/80 Nicotinic acid derivs. - used as agrochemicals, drugs and chemical Intermediates

Nicotinic acid derivs, of formula (I) are new

$$X \longrightarrow SR^1 \qquad (1)$$

$$SR^1 \longrightarrow SR^1$$

(R1 = lower alkyl (e.g. Me, Et. n-Pr. i-Pr. n-Bu. i-Bu. s-Bu, t-Bu): R2 = H, lower alkyl or aryl

(e.g. phenyl, tolyl); X = lower alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. MeOCO-, EtOCO-, n-Proco., i-Pi oco-) or COOH).

USE

(I) are utilized as agrochemicals or drugs or as raw material in production of various chemicals. (1) can be converted into nicotinic acid or its esters by removal of -SR1 on hydrogenolysis with Raney Ni catalyst.

PREPARATION

BC(7-D4) E(7-D4) N(5-A). 1

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
SR^1 & R^2 \\
\downarrow & \downarrow \\
R^1S & SR^1 & (II)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^{1}OOC & & & & & & \\
R^{1} & & & & & & & \\
R^{1} & & & & & & & \\
R^{1} & & & & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
SR^{1} & & & & & & \\
(!V) & & & & & \\
\end{array}$$
(1)

(Z = anion (e.g. halogen ion, ClO, , BF, , SbF, , SbCl, , À1C1,): R1 = lower a!kyl).

DETAILS

(II) has been described in J48096564.

The reaction is carried out in a solvent, e.g. $CH_{2}CI_{2}$. CHCl3, dimethoxyethane, DMF, MeOH, pref. in presence of a base, e.g. NaH, t-BuOK, at -100°C to the reflux temp. of 156061354.

the solvent used, pref. room temp. to 100°C, for a pe iod of 0.1-10 hrs., pref. 0.5-5 hrs.

The subsequent dehydration is achieved by allowin (IV) to stand in a halogenohydrocarbon solvent, e.g. CHCl, CCl4. Nuorohydrocarbon, perfluorohydrocarbon, at 0°C to the reflux temp, of the solvent used, pref, room temp., for a period of 3-24 hrs., pref. 10-15 hrs.

EXAMPLE

A mixt. of tri-t-butylthiocycle openium perchlorate (1 mmole, 403 mg.) and methyl ,-aminopropionate (2 mmole) in 40 ml. DMF is all and to stand at 80°C in presence of NaH (3 mmole) fr. 1 hr. Water is added, and the mixt, is extracted with h kane. The extract is dried on Na, SO, and evapd., the resid : is chromatographed on silica get is give methyl 2,3-di-t outylthio-1,6-dihydronicotinate i . 72% yiel

This is discolved in 10 rm. CCl, and allowed to stand Ler air for 2 hrs. to gi e methyl 2,3-di-t-butylthionicotinate in qui ritative ield. (5ppW 52)

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